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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 6TH, 1910.

PORTUGAL is at last actually in the throes of a revolution. The Royal Palace has been seized by the Republicans, the young King is a prisoner in their hands, warships are bombarding the palace, and it is stated that the Army and Navy are siding with the revolutionaries. An outbreak had evidently been feared for some time, for only six weeks ago we had telegraphic news that as a result of conferences between the Minister of War and the generals of the garrisons, and between the General Staff of the Navy and the commanders of the warships lying in the Tagus, all leave for officers and men had been suspended and the warships ordered to leave for various destinations. These measures caused great surprise in Europe, as there had been nothing to indicate in recent news from Lisbon that anything untoward was impending. It was explained that "in view of rumours attributing to the Conservatives the intention of provoking disturbances, the Government had taken further steps to maintain public order," which, however, had not been disturbed up to that time. All telegrams relating to the subject were stopped, and the rest of Europe obtained this information through Spanish sources. In certain quarters these disquieting rumours were characterised as inventions and part of an election manoeuvre. The elections to the

Chamber of Deputies took place three days after this news leaked out, and so far as could be judged from the returns they seemed to furnish some evidence that the disquieting rumours had been indeed but an election manoeuvre, for the Government secured a substantial majority. Of the 155 members elected, only 14 were Republicans. An analysis of the returns, however, shows that 10 of the Republican Deputies were returned for Lisbon, three for Setubal and one for Beja. It is evident from these figures that the Portuguese capital is the hot-bed of the revolutionary movement, just as was Paris in the days of the French revolution, and in the light of present information regarding the disloyalty of the Army and Navy, we may not be far wrong in attributing the suspension of leave six weeks ago to anxiety on this score combined with the hope that the men would thus be isolated from influences known to be undermining their loyalty to the Throne.

Recent telegrams do not throw much light on the situation. King MANUEL, in opening the Cortes on the 23rd ult., announced the firm intention of the Cabinet to carry out a liberal programme, and to enforce the law regulating the religious associations. Not a single member of the Opposition attended the opening of the Parliament and presumably in this act of disrespect to the King the 14 Republicans were associated with the 49 members of the Opposition bloc. No doubt, the Censor has been keeping a vigilant eye on all news handed into the telegraph offices for dispatch abroad, and this may explain the absence of information which would have prepared the world for the startling news which spread all over the world yesterday. What intelligence we have had from Portugal has lulled all suspicion of any impending revolutionary trouble. The latest telegram was to the effect that King MANUEL had been invited to visit the Kaiser in December, and that special importance was attached to the visit.

When King MANUEL succeeded King CARLOS it was generally hoped that the revolution of feeling provoked by brutal murder would help the young Sovereign, and assuredly it has to a great extent. He was young and could not have enemies, and there was the feeling that he might succeed where his father had failed. In so short a time he cannot have done much to ameliorate the conditions which have long prevailed in Portugal. Portuguese internal politics have been beset with corruption. These are the terms in which one writer has reviewed the situation of the last twenty years:—"Ministry has succeeded Ministry with altered programmes, but with a policy unchanged, which was to extract the maximum of cash from public office with the least possible trouble and work in the public service. A rotten bureaucracy tainted its dependents, and in the buying and selling of official dignities the whole coinage of society became debased. The business of State officers was the appropriation of sinecures. State revenues fed innumerable under-strappers and hangers-on, whose only competition was in indolence, and meanwhile State taxation of the poorer classes was as heavy as ever. All change moved in a vicious circle. It was this condition of affairs which King CARLOS was compelled either to countenance or reform, and his manner of accepting his responsibility has cost him his life." King CARLOS, according to his friends, chose the only way possible in Portugal of purifying the body politic and building up a constitution on clean and strong foundations. His opponents were of opinion that he never intended to work towards a constitution. He began, they say, by closing Parliament, government, and went on, through his Minister, Senhor FRANCO, to suppress newspapers, to imprison malcontents, to burke criticism by forbidding public meetings, even to transport suspected revolutionaries without a trial; "in a word, to combine the powers of a Dictator and Censor with the political ideals of a tyrant." It is not easy to say which view is the correct one. It is quite possible that his method of purging politics of corruption and so alleviating the heavy taxation which had bred discontent throughout the Kingdom, would have proved the surest as well as the swiftest; but he was not given time to prove the success of his policy. Under the régime of King MANUEL, free as it has been from automatic interference of this kind, swift advance towards the high ideals he proclaimed on succeeding to the Throne was impossible, but, so far as it is possible for the outside observer to tell, there has been every desire shown to move as swiftly as possible in a constitutional manner along the paths of progress and reform. The startling events of yesterday clearly inform us that the patience of the Republicans has reached its

limit. Whether the Republicans are strong enough to overthrow the Monarchy has yet to be proved, and further news of what is happening in Portugal will be awaited with eager interest.

The Siberian mail of the 14th September was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

A native who was convicted of cutting a man's jacket pocket on a tram car and stealing fifteen dollars was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour, and four hours in the stocks was yesterday passed on a Chinese for the larceny of clothes from a railway match at Hungnam.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., are prosecuting their Ban kok agent, Mr. T. Ramage Miles, on a charge of misappropriation. Mr. Miles has been released on bail.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese fisherman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for being a rogue and a vagabond. He was found trying to board a junk in order to steal.

Mr. R. E. Stubbs, of the Colonial Office, who is coming out to enquire into the question of Government servants' salaries, was to sail for Singapore on the 15th September, says a Straits contemporary. We have not heard that the inquiry will extend to Hongkong.

H.E. Chang Jan-chun, the Viceroy at Nanking, and H.E. Cheng Te-shan, Governor of Kiangsu, have been ordered by Imperial Edict to secure "restitution" of the money misappropriated by the Shanghai Taotai who has just been cashiered. If restitution cannot be obtained within two months, further punishment will be inflicted.

It is known that kidnapping is very common in Hongkong, but the extent to which the practice is carried is scarcely appreciated by the European community. Hardly a day passes without a report being made to the police that a child has disappeared, and these consequently entail a considerable amount of work on the police. Last week a man reported the loss of his daughter. Later he learned that she had been seen at Yam-mat, whence she was conveyed on board the Glenlogie. By the time police were apprised of this the steamer had sailed for Amoy. The authorities, however, cabled to Amoy and have just had the satisfaction of learning that the kidnapper has been arrested with the child in his custody.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN HONGKONG.

The year has not realised its earliest prospects of reviving prosperity in Hongkong, and at present a general business depression is experienced. The Chinese New Year, which was particularly bright and China New Year, with its annual settlements and clearing up, is anticipated with rather gloomy forebodings. The failure of some twenty native banks in Canton has not been without its effect here, and as is known half a dozen native banks in Hongkong have also suspended payment. In these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that money is tight. The excessive amount of speculation of late offers an explanation in part, but the unsatisfactory state of trade in many different departments is perhaps the principal factor. The yarn trade has been depressed, sugar is far from brisk, and opium is decidedly dull, though speculation has commenced again.

THE GREAT NICOLA.

The truth that the public like to be deceived has been exemplified in Hongkong. Last night quite a large audience assembled in the Theatre Royal to see the wonderful tricks which have made famous the name of Nicola, and to marvel at that which they could not understand. Wonder succeeded wonder. Mystery followed mystery. And though the audience could not understand what was done, they were still able to appreciate the cleverness of the conjurer and the skill of the magician. Nicola is both.

The programme was very comprehensive. It embraced illusions, tricks and performances which were mostly new and which displayed marvellous ingenuity and originality. "The metamorphosis of a doll," as well as "the home of Diogenes" represent performances which have to be seen to be believed. The same is true of the "mysterious throne of Delhi," but most extraordinary is that in which a young lady bound hand and foot to an iron stake is placed in a narrow cabinet and in a second is revealed upside down. The piece de resistance is Nicola's wonderful escapes. Three men appeared on the stage with steel bracelets. He was handcuffed and shackled, but yet regained his freedom in little over two minutes. Even the sceptic who afterwards ascended the stage was convinced that the performance was genuine. Nicola invites any one to come forward with handcuffs, and some interesting occasions may be anticipated.

No one should see Nicola, America's greatest comedy juggler. His performances are as extraordinary as they are funny.

ACCIDENT TO A P. AND O. OFFICER.

The *Malay Mail* of September 28th, says:—We are informed that an accident occurred on board the P. and O. steamer *Peshawar* on her arrival at Port Swettenham yesterday. While the anchor was being let down, the chain gave way, and in its progress struck an officer of the ship near by who was knocked down and badly injured about the hip and thigh. The doctor on board having attended the injured officer, he was put on a stretcher, taken ashore without delay and brought up to the European Hospital here. The train was slightly delayed to enable the patient to be taken by the first available train. It is understood that his thigh is broken.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

ROYAL PALACE SEIZED: THE KING A PRISONER.

ARMY AND NAVY DISLOYAL.

London, October 5th.

A revolution has broken out at Lisbon.

The Royal Palace has been bombarded and seized by the Republicans.

LATER.

Warships are bombarding the Royal Palace, and the Army and Navy are siding with the Revolutionaries.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent telegraphs that the King is a prisoner.

The Revolutionaries hauled down the Royal Standard at the Palace and replaced it by the Republican green and blue flag.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

London, October 5th.

From Teheran it is authoritatively stated that Nasir-el-mulk, who is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, has accepted the Regency.

The Persian Government has informed the British and Russian Legations that the ex-Shah is inciting the Turcoman tribes to revolt and has requested the two Legations to inform their respective Governments.

GERMAN STRIKE ENDED.

London, October 5th.

The strikers in the Lausitz cloth industry have resumed work on the employers' conditions, and the lock-out by the Masters' Federation is abandoned.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT MONTE VIDEO.

London, October 5th.

The new grand docks and customs buildings at Monte Video have been destroyed by fire, together with European merchandise valued at £50,000.

The total losses amount to a quarter of a million sterling.

The steamers quitted the harbour.

CHINA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

London, October 5th.

British newspapers comment sympathetically on the opening of the Chinese National Assembly, which they describe as a vivid illustration of the world-wide movement towards parliamentary institutions.

JAPANESE "SPIES" IN RUSSIA.

An Odessa dispatch dated September 12th says:—

The arrest of three Japanese at a Transbaikalian railway station on charges of espionage has caused considerable sensation here. It seems that the men, who are now in the custody of the Irkutsk military authorities, were suspected by the police, and were accordingly searched, with the result that documents were found in their pockets showing them to be Japanese military engineers, in addition to certain other papers which are stated to prove that the men were engaged in espionage work along the lines leading from Mongolia, and making careful route-maps of the districts through which they passed.

The incident is likely to lead to some unpleasantness, for urgent telegrams have been received by the Governor of Irkutsk, both from Tokyo and from M. Ogori, Japanese Consul at Vladivostok, pointing out the two men arrested are well-known Japanese tourists, quite unconnected with the Army. The Governor has refrained from making any reply to these representations, pending the decision of the military authorities in the matter.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 5th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

AN ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM.

Chong Ting Sam v. the Kwong Yee Fung firm and others was a claim by the plaintiff for \$892.67 as assignee under a deed of assignment dated 10th May, 1910, and made between Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, trustee of the estate of the Tai Fung firm in bankruptcy, as vendor on the one part, and the plaintiff as purchaser on the other, whereby the debt sued for was assigned to the plaintiff. Plaintiff, as such assignee, claimed the recovery of the amount stated, which was a balance due on account of goods sold and delivered.

The name plaintiff also claimed from the Sam Sui Yuen Yuen firm the sum of \$64.95; and from the Tani Fung and another the sum of \$799.42, but it was a cross between the parties that these actions should stand over, and that the first case should be treated as a test case.

Mr. E. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. A. Sydenham Dixon (from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding), represented the plaintiff, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro (of Messrs. Alameda & Smith), appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship—I don't quite understand the paying of the sum of 67 cents into Court.

Mr. Potter—Defendants allege that they hold a receipt for the amount claimed, and I take it that 67 cents is the balance shown on the books.

Mr. Alabaster—We hold a receipt in full discharge of the debt, but as there was a balance of 67 cents shown, I advised payment of the amount into Court.

His Lordship—What is the point I have got to try?

Mr. Potter—You have simply to try whether the defendants owe this sum of money or not. The firm went bankrupt, there was a meeting of creditors, and it was agreed that the creditors should accept a 58 per cent. dividend, and that the plaintiff on paying to the creditors this dividend would have the whole of the estate assigned to him.

His Lordship—What I want to know is, what point I have got to try?

Mr. Potter—Simply whether the defendants owe this sum of money.

His Lordship—They say they have paid it.

Mr. Potter—They say they have, and that we have given them a receipt. But the whole thing is a pure fraud between the man who gave the receipt and someone else.

Proceeding to state the facts, Mr. Potter said the Tai Fung firm was formed in 1908, and about September of last year, owing to defalcations, he believed, that firm got into difficulties. In October an advertisement was inserted in a Chinese paper requesting that monies due should be paid into the firm. At this time there were ten debtors of the firm in the Sun Chung village in China who admitted owing money to the amount of \$1,700, and the defendant was one of them, others were the defendants on the other two actions. On October 2nd a man named Tam Chuk Hing, who was a partner in the bankrupt firm, and who was also a salesman and took a prominent part in the working of the firm, wrote letters to the defendants and other debtors, requesting the payment of moneys due. No answers were received to those letters. On October 23rd other letters were written, but no replies were received. On November 2nd there was a meeting of creditors in Hongkong, but that meeting was adjourned. Between the 2nd and the 12th plaintiff sent an account to the Sun Chung village, again asking for payment. On November 16th, not having received any money registered letters were sent to the defendants and other debtors. Plaintiff had received neither acceptance nor denial of liability. On November 18th a further registered letter was sent. On February 5th and March 31st of this year meetings of creditors were held at the Official Receiver's office, and on the latter date it was agreed by a majority of the creditors that a dividend of 58 per cent. would be accepted, and that the whole estate of the Tai Fung firm should be assigned to the plaintiff. On April 10th Tam Chuk Hing went to the Chinese village, saw the defendants and other debtors, and asked for payment of the amounts due. Debtors admitted being partners in the Tai Fung firm, and asked to be furnished with accounts. None of them suggested in any shape or form that they had paid the money, nor that they held receipts. They actually admitted their debts. On May 23rd notice in writing of this assignment was sent to the defendants by Mr. Harding, acting on behalf of the plaintiff. On June 22nd one of the ten debtors from the Sun Chung village came to Hongkong and paid a debt of \$1,450 in full. A few days after this Kwong Yee Fung, one of the defendants in the action, arrived in the Colony, and asked Tam Chuk Hing if Mr. Harding would accept 58 per cent. of the debt. That was a very important admission, and bore the impress of truth. On July 6th plaintiff got leave to serve a notice of writ out of the jurisdiction, and Mr. Wyvell, a clerk in Mr. Harding's office, and others, went to the Sun Chung village and served the defendants with notice of this writ. En route they were guarded by four soldiers and two officers. The witnesses would say that on that occasion also the defendants admitted liability: they admitted that up to November 10th of last year the money was due and owing. The defence, not only in this action but in the three summary and six original cases brought, was that the money was paid, and that the debtors had obtained a receipt, the receipts being all dated either the 9th

or 10th November. Those receipts were signed by a man named Ng Chuk Nam, who was a partner in the Tai Fung firm, and they were chopped with a chop of that firm, but not the proper receipt chop. Counsel was instructed that the man who signed those receipts was also a partner in the defendant firm.

His Lordship—Is it alleged that this signature was a forgery?

Mr. Potter—No. It is alleged that this was a fraudulent transaction.

His Lordship—You say it is the man's signature?

Mr. Potter—It is his signature, and the chop on the receipts is a chop of the firm, but not the one used for giving receipts for money paid. Proceeding, Mr. Potter said if he satisfied his Lordship that this was a receipt given in fraud of the man's co-partners, and that these defendants were parties to the fraud, then, of course, the receipt would be bad. He was going to prove that when Ng Chuk Nam was supposed to be in the village giving receipts, he was here in Hongkong. He was at the meeting of creditors here on November 12th, and he was here on the 10th, the day the receipts were dated.

His Lordship—That may be objected to. Mr. Potter—I may, but I can prove it. His Lordship—It is a point of law whether it is admissible in evidence.

Mr. Potter thought his Lordship would have no doubt that this was a fraud when he had heard the plaintiff's evidence, and that these men were attempting to defraud the assignee. The hearing was adjourned.

BAXTER'S SCHOOLS SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work in connection with the Church Missionary Baxter Schools took place in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, and was well attended. The many general stalls were laden with a variety of useful and fancy articles from the Homeland as well as curios and other products of China and Japan. In addition there was a toy stall, round which the children clamoured, and a refreshment booth, where afternoon tea was dispensed. The stallholders were:—

Toy Stall: The Misses May and Miss Byres.

One Duhur Stall: The Misses Armstrong, Wallace and Crowther Smith.

Refreshment Stall: Mesdames Atkinson, Tooker, Stubb, Saunders, Edwards and Miss Page.

Fancy Goods and Curio Stalls: Mesdames Chatham, Wolfe, Carter, Barnett, Howett, C. E. Thompson, Bell, Turner, Stewart, Schofield, Deacon, Laumert, R. Chapman, Seth, Nicholson and the Misses Hooper, Gorham, St. John and Rodgers.

At 3 p.m. Archdeacon Barnett opened with prayer, and then briefly addressed those present. He told them that fifty years ago Miss Baxter came from England and started a girls' school in Hongkong. She was the daughter of a solicitor, and came here as an honorary missionary. After five years' labour she died here, and lies buried at Happy Valley. Her work was carried on by Miss Johnson, a name known to all present, and who was a personal friend of most of them. Soon after the arrival of the latter lady a boarding school was started, and that school was now in charge of Miss Fletcher. The time had now come when it was necessary that there should be a change. The University had been placed down in front of "Fairies," and that place was no longer suitable for a girls' school. The result was that they had to find a new location, but just where it would be no one knew. He mentioned it, however, because some knew that in the place where "Fairies" now was a University hotel would spring up. Some people thought that the Baxter Schools were going out of existence, but he wished all to understand that this was not so. The situation would be changed, but the good work would still go on. He wished to thank all who had assisted the institution in the past, and he was quite sure that they would continue to render it assistance in the future. He had much pleasure in asking Lady May to open the sale of work.

Mr. E. E. Potter said it gave him great pleasure to declare the sale opened, and he hoped it would be a successful one.

It certainly promised to be by the brisk manner in which the ladies in charge of the stalls set to work. They found many customers willing to be persuaded to purchase their wares, and as the afternoon wore on the numbers increased. Business was brisk until the hour of closing, and a substantial sum has no doubt been raised for this deserving cause.

LIEUT. SUTOR'S HONGKONG STORY.

The following story of an inspection, presumably at Hongkong, where Lieutenant Sutor was once stationed, is included in his recent book:—

"One inspector-general went all the way to China to see us, that is to say, to inspect us. It took him four weeks to get to us. We got up a little show, in his honour. We took our batteries into the country to show him how we could shoot. We also took the precaution to provide a most excellent lunch. There was a procession of 2000 coolies all heavily laden. The only really anxious moment of the day was when there arose considerable doubt as to what had become of the 20 coolies. The day was very foggy, and we could only see 50 yards in front of us. We had lunch, however, the lunch had turned up alright. An officer had been put in charge of it. After lunch, the inspector-general intimated that we must shoot at something. We fired about 2100 of ammunition at a 20-acre field about 30 yards distant. The general was delighted, the noise pleased him. There was a tremendous banquet in the evening. The Chinese also fired off noisome crackers.

"Then another general came out to reduce the garrisons and guns. It is a painful sight to see a general placing guns in position; it is even a sadder sight to see him taking them away. The guns were placed there, and they were taken away. Rhyme and reason had as little to do with the one operation as with the other."

RAILWAY SERVICE SUSPENDED.
LOCOMOTIVES BROKEN DOWN.

It is unfortunate that the railway passenger service, opened so auspiciously on Saturday, should have been interrupted so soon after its commencement. A series of accidents, not in themselves serious, but sufficient to put the engines out of running, occurred and as a result no trains were run yesterday, the service being completely suspended.

The first accident took place on Tuesday about noon. The downward train was then in No. 1 tunnel, which is just beyond Yau-mai, when the eccentric "strap" snapped. This, of course, placed the engine out of action. Communications were established with headquarters, and the other locomotive was sent to bring the train along. Had there been a workshop connected with the railway such a part would have been among the "spares," and the accident would have caused little delay, as the broken "strap" could have been replaced. As it is, the "strap" will have to be repaired in one or other of the local engineering yards, and this work, we understand, cannot be done in less than two days.

Then to make matters worse, when the first train left yesterday morning it had only reached Yau-mai when a hot axle made it impossible for it to continue the journey, and the passengers had to be returned to Kowloon on trolleys. The "motion," as it is called, was taken from the engine and placed in the locomotive which was disabled on Tuesday, but its performance was not considered safe without further trials, and so the service of trains had to be suspended yesterday. It is announced in our advertising columns that there will be no passenger trains to-day, to-morrow, or Saturday, but a train will leave Kowloon Ferry Station at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday.

Such accidents need not occasion any alarm. It will be apparent that they are comparatively small. Though they have proved inconvenient here they would not do so on a line which is properly equipped. Either the duplicate parts would have been in readiness to replace the broken parts, or else other engines would have been available to take the place of those disabled. But by some curious omission when the locomotives were ordered the necessity of ordering spare parts was apparently overlooked, and the awkward events of yesterday may be ascribed to this omission. When the workshop necessary for repairs, the advisability of which was discussed at the Legislative Council last Thursday, is completed, it may be assumed that such contingencies will be of rare occurrence.

The question naturally arises—Could not the smaller locomotives, at present used on the construction work by Messrs. Leigh & Orange, have been utilised in this emergency? Inquiry, however, disclosed the information that the couplings do not permit of those locomotives being attached to the carriages, but it is understood that necessary couplings have been ordered from Home. The experience, unfortunately though it is at present, will, it is hoped, not be lost on the management, and we may expect that more adequate preparations for emergencies will be made.

It was reported yesterday that one of the engines engaged on the construction work had also met with a mishap, but what really happened, we understand, was that the locomotive went into "hospital" for an overhauling that had previously been seen to be necessary.

THE WANCHAI TRAGEDY.

John William Hays, the American sailor who has been arraigned on charges of wilful murder and inflicting grievous bodily harm, was brought up on remand before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida Castro, who appeared for the accused, said he had seen Mr. Dennis Jaur, who had informed him that he had arranged with his Worship with regard to an adjournment. He was quite prepared to go on, but in deference to the wishes of Mr. Dennis he had no objection to the adjournment. He would, however, ask his Worship to fix some time next week, and to allow three consecutive days. It was his intention, if possible, to get the case on at the Oct. 10 Criminal Sessions.

His Worship—That is impossible. No cases can go to the Sessions after the 9th.

Mr. Almeida—I think with my friend's concurrence it can be arranged.

His Worship—Monday is the last day on which cases can be sent to this month's Sessions under the new Ordinance.

Mr. Almeida—That is very unfortunate.

His Worship—Yes, but Mr. Dennis's reason for asking for an adjournment is because the man is still in hospital.

Mr. Almeida—Can your Worship give us Monday and Tuesday?

His Worship—Yes, and I will leave Wednesday open.

Accused was remanded until Monday afternoon at 2.15.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

There has naturally been a certain amount of speculation as to the ultimate fate of the Department staff when the China trade comes to an end in 1917, observes the *Albion*. China, of course, does not consume by any means all the opium produced in this country, and a proportion of the present staff will consequently have to be maintained even after 1917 for the purpose of looking after the requirements of both the internal trade and the not inconsiderable trade with Eastern countries other than China. A certain number of opium officers are already being absorbed into the police in Bengal, and recruitment for the department has been definitely stopped, so that when an allowance is made for retirement in intervals there would not seem likely to be any large surplus of men to be specially provided for seven years hence. Should there be any senior men left unprovided for, they will doubtless have their claims on Government consideration recognised by the grant of compensatory pensions, and it is to be hoped that these cases will be dealt with in a liberal spirit.

HAMBURG LETTER.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

September 14th.

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE TERRITORIALS.

About this time last year I gave you a short summary of the report of the military correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* in London on the manoeuvres of the Territorials on Salisbury Plain, and your readers may therefore like to learn what his impressions have been this time. Nothing, he thinks, need be said about the engineers, the telegraph and other scientific branches of the service, who, by General French's own admission, are superior to those of the regular army, consisting almost entirely of men belonging to the various technical trades who take a special delight in displaying their efficiency in the field. He does not appear altogether satisfied with the progress made during the past twelve months; on the officers, however, of all arms he bestows high praise, and thinks that their endeavours to perfect themselves in their military duties do them all the more credit, as being mostly engaged in other occupations, they have evidently had to give up much of their spare time to the work. At the manoeuvres one or the other of them occasionally looked puzzled, but, British practical common-sense coming to his aid, he generally did the right thing, although perhaps not always in a strictly orthodox fashion. At any rate he considered them to be made of the right stuff, and the backbone of the service, more so by far than the non-coms, who showed the faults of inadequate training; these require, in his opinion, to be supplemented by a greater number of men from the regular army, the time expired men of which offer an abundant choice.

The improvement in the artillery he likewise pronounces striking, the officers no longer show the reluctance, remarked last year, to leave the main body to act on their own responsibility; they move about with perfect self-reliance, giving proof of considerable judgment in the choice of positions. It was a great pity that the horses were quite unsuitable for the work, having been chiefly supplied by the London omnibus companies. The handling of the guns was satisfactory, but he had no opportunity of judging of the ball practice, which he fears cannot be very good, as the amount of ammunition allowed by government for practice is quite insufficient, and suitable ranges are not easily provided. He again expresses admiration of the cavalry (the old yeomanry), their riding and their dash; the charges were well executed, although wanting in cohesion, but he declares them perfectly useless for patrolling and scouting, as their one idea seems to be to go for the enemy whenever they see him. He considers that the infantry have improved least; they have learnt to take advantage of cover, but their marching capacities are by no means remarkable, in spite of the comparative lightness of the kit; when actually engaged, the excitement of the game, into the spirit of which they enter with almost boyish zest, keeps them lively enough, but they soon exhibit signs of exhaustion on the road, and he thinks it would be well if the Press were less lavish in the praise of their powers of endurance. Nevertheless, he looks upon the material as excellent and the martial spirit of the British nation as beyond doubt; that notwithstanding the territorial army should be losing in strength numerically, he cannot quite make out, particularly as most employers of labour appear ready to give their men every facility for attending drill and the annual camp without loss of wages.

The full effective strength, he is afraid, will never be reached, unless service in the Territorials be made compulsory in some shape or other.

THE FISH TRADE.

The fish trade of Hamburg and the ports on the lower Elbe has been rapidly gaining in importance. According to the official returns for the year 1909, which have just been published, the value of fish brought into Hamburg amounted to 56 million Marks, or nine millions more than the year before; the imports consisted of 143 million pounds of fish, 400,000 barrels cured herrings and 900,000 shell-fish. If to this be added the value of the trade of the neighbouring port of Altona, which is close upon 15 million Marks, Hamburg ranks third amongst the fishing ports of Europe, immediately after London and Grimsby. So far, however, the chief supplies are received from abroad, the total take of the fishing fleets of the lower Elbe not exceeding 33 million pounds of fish of an approximate value of 4 million Marks. The more important items amongst the imports are cured herrings to the value of 12 million Marks, dried fish for 6 millions, and sardines 7½ millions. The last-named, not coming as far north as the German Ocean, will always have to be imported from France and the Mediterranean, but there is no reason why, with a more efficient organization and an improved mode of curing, the entire wants of the country in other kinds of fish, fresh, dried or salted, should not eventually be supplied by the German fisheries. Some 29 million Marks would thus be saved which are now annually paid for imports from abroad, viz., Norway 18 millions, Great Britain 10 millions, the United States 6, Holland and Portugal three each, Denmark and Spain two each, France and Canada, including Newfoundland, one million each. The average value per day of the catch of a Hamburg deep-sea fishing steamer in the year under review amounted to M. 220, or M. 11 more than in the previous one, whilst that of the Cuxhaven fleet rose from M. 219 to M. 236.

OILABILITIES.

The *Prometheus*, a generally well-informed periodical, publishes the following interesting figures concerning the manufacture and consumption of cigarettes in this country. It appears that, whereas in 1875 only 1522

millions were made in Germany, the number rose to 3,200 in 1903 and in 1908 to the enormous figure of 6,023 millions, according to the excise and custom house returns. 1,273 establishments large and small are employed in the production of the article, of which 317 manufacture cigars and other kinds of tobacco as well. 423 are small workshops in which no assistants are employed; in 417 less than five are kept, and in only 113 is the working staff more numerous. The large factories are chiefly in Berlin and Dresden. The imports in 1908 amounted to 557 millions, exports to no more than 71 millions, so that 6,500 millions in round numbers have been consumed in the country itself. The revenue derived from this industry by the State is considerable, the duty paid on cigarettes in 1908 amounting to 2,800,000, that on tobacco suitable for cigarettes to £175,000, and that on cigarette paper to £10,000.

THE CRISIS IN THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

The lock-out in the shipbuilding yards here and elsewhere continues without any prospect of a speedy termination; but so far, it is satisfactory to state, the trouble has not yet spread to other kindred industries.

THE RUBBER SHARE MARKET IN LONDON.

The following notes are taken from the *Globe* of the 14th ult.

Inactivity is the principal characteristic of the Rubber Share Market, where for lack of strong support, the tendency of prices is to recede to a slight extent. Generally speaking, however, such fluctuations are being kept fairly steady, the shares of a few companies, confined to the public is not taking a great interest in rubbers, but one good sign is that there is a steady, if small, investment business in progress which is doubtless responsible for the maintenance of prices at the existing level. Of the leading shares there are a few very few floating about the market, holders apparently being disinclined to give the "bears" a chance, preferring to keep what they have for the revival of interest which they are fully convinced must inevitably occur sooner or later. It is, perhaps, too early yet to look for a general improvement, but certainly one does come across a distinct sign of a weakening of public interest; and in the not distant future events in the raw rubber market, and in connection with the companies' returns, may combine to bring about another period of activity. The produce of companies are increasing their output at a rate which indicates large profits at the end of the financial year and these will enable them, despite the decline in the price of the raw commodity, to pay even larger dividends than hitherto. One cannot close one's eyes to the fact that the failure of the boards of several companies to verify the statements contained in their prospectuses respecting the number of trees planted, &c., has adversely affected the market for rubber shares; but there is some satisfaction in knowing that the number of such companies is small in comparison with the hundreds that were floated during the "boom" period.

Only a very few days ago, the directors of the North-Borneo Trading Company announced the first dividend they have declared, which was an interim distribution at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum on account of 1910, and now comes the report for the year to the end of last December. Accompanying this report is a circular which contains a proposal for raising the capital of the company from £100,000 to £150,000 by the creation of 100,000 new shares of 10s. each. The company owns about 79,000 acres of land, a large proportion of which is undoubtedly well suited for rubber cultivation. In view of the extensive area of land held by the company, the directors are of opinion that full advantage should be taken of the opportunity of largely increasing the value of this land by extending the cultivation of rubber, &c. During the current year the company has successfully floated two subsidiary rubber companies, namely, the Bode Rubber Estates (Limited) and the Lamsar Rubber Estates (Limited), and at the present time a large estate (the Tuwarran) is in an advanced state of cultivation, having 320 acres under rubber and a further 180 acres set aside for planting. The necessary funds for opening and cultivating the Bode Estate and also, in a large degree, the Bode Estate were derived from revenue; but to provide funds for the present extensive programme of planting cannot well be done in this manner.

Therefore, it has been decided, as already stated, to issue further capital, a portion of which, after payment has been made for carrying the scheme, will be used in the purchase of land to be planted with rubber and bring into bearing at least 3,000 acres of the company's land, which is not to be sold without the consent of the shareholders. It is believed that these 3,000 acres can be planted and brought into bearing at a cost of £30 per acre, that at least 100,000 acres should be planted, and then be: For 1916, 60,000lb.; 1917, 220,000lb.; 1918, 400,000lb.; 1919, 710,000lb.; 1920, 990,000lb.; 1921, 1,210,000lb.; 1922, 1,320,000lb. The cost, including freight and all selling and other charges, is estimated at 1s. per lb. (this is considered a conservative figure, and should be reduced), and, taking the selling price at only 3s. per lb., the net return for dividend purposes should be: 1916, £6,000, or 4 per cent.; 1917, £22,000, or 14½ per cent.; 1918, £44,000, or 29 per cent.; 1919, £71,000, or 46 per cent.; 1920, £99,000, or 66 per cent.; 1921, £121,000, or 80 per cent.; 1922, £132,000, or 88 per cent. of the cost.

The above estimated profits are, of course, in addition to, and quite apart from, profits that may be derived during the present and following year from the increasing timber business, and the company's interest in the Bode, Lamsar, and Tuwarran Estates, and other estates which it is intended to develop. If this programme be carried out, the directors are of opinion that the shareholders will be well repaid for the risk they have taken. The company's present organization and staff are in a position to attend to the proposed developments, and as the management has extensive knowledge of rubber cultivation, being, in fact, the pioneers of the industry in North Borneo, the scheme outlined above seems to be a most promising one.

DIED AT LAMBERG.

Telegraphic messages to the Straits and F.M.S. says the *Free Press*, have occasionally perpetrated sentences which are quite past understanding, but there does not seem much excuse for the following remarkable effort, for which a Western Australian genius was responsible: "The original ship, 'Lambert 2,' was the original ship. This is how it appeared: 'We regret to announce that Lord Rosebery's son, Hon. Neil Gow, died at Lamberg yesterday.' In a footnote appeared a short biography!

NOTES AND NEWS.

LAW ON THE LINKS.

In the course of a case which came before Mr. Justice Scrutton in the Vacation Court (London) last month counsel reminded the judge that he granted leave to serve short notice of motion by telegram.

His Lordship: Yes, the application was made to me just after I had made a very excellent shot from a tree, and I granted it before I took my putt. (Laughter.)

FRANCO-CHINA WINES.

A French newspaper sarcastically remarks: "We have heard of English burgundy, German champagne, and Belgian Bavarian beer. A Frenchman has founded a company in Hongkong for the cultivation of the vine of Bordeaux. It is understood that a vineyard is being planted in the district of the vine of Bordeaux. It is not estimated that by the time the Bordeaux wines arrive in Europe they will be in a perfect condition and able to compete with the productions of France. Another advantage is that the Franco-Chinese wine will be put upon the market at an insignificant price."

A FASTING SCOTSMAN.

Numerous tests of prolonged fasting are recorded, that of John Scott being the most celebrated. He was lodged in the Castle of Edinburgh, and for a space of thirty-two days was found not to have partaken of food of any kind. On coming forth into the street, half-naked, he claimed his power to fast as long as he pleased. Subsequently, for indiscreet speech against King Henry's divorce from Katherine, he was sent to prison, where he fasted for fifty days.

FOOTBALL AT 110.

At least three hale and hearty old pioneers in the South of New Zealand have lived to see five different monarchs on the throne of England. These are, according to the *British A. Striker*, Mr. Thos. Henry Haskell, of St. Clair (Dunedin), who, born in 1819, is as active as a man of 40; Mr. John Mackay, of the Bluff, who was born in April, 1819; and Mr. Henry Barling, who is the most remarkable of the three, being no less than 110 years old, and so strong still that he actually kicked off at a football match last winter. Mr. Barling's descendant number over 500, and his eldest son is a youth of 80!

HOBBLE-SKIET RACE.

The commonplace sack-race was superseded by a "hobble-skiet" race at the annual sports of the Paris music-hall artists, the *Alley Stakes*. There was wild hilarity at the attempts of the young men to cover the 200 yards of the course. The winner was Mlle. Ymer, whose time was 1min. 35sec. This race was followed by a similar one run by the artists of the Moulin Rouge in the exaggeratedly "hobble" skirts in which they appear in a "revue" at that establishment. The winner, Mlle. Sylva, succeeded in covering the course in 1min. 9.45sec.

DUKE'S LOVE AFFAIR.

A semi-official statement is published at Milan to the effect that all reports about the wedding of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins are baseless. It is learned here from the best Court circles that the negotiations are dropped. King Victorio had been willing to bestow on Miss Elkins the rank of a Royal princess, excluding the monarchical character of the marriage as not worthy of his cousin's wife; but King Victorio could not give princely privileges to Miss Elkins' parents. This bestowment had been asked as a condition *sine qua non* by Senator Elkins before he would consent to the marriage. Since agreement on this point could not be reached the negotiations were dropped a second time.

KISSES FOR SALE.

"Silver kisses for sale" were offered outside Glasgow stations to men coming in to work. Daintily dressed girls made this offer, good, the *Morning Leader* says. They were girls who had volunteered to collect food for locked-out workers at Neilston, a thriving factory village in Renfrewshire, where the Blethers' Company have set up works. At first shillings were plentiful, but the demand waned during the day. The idea was imported by the accidental remark of an old weaver who, seeing a girl collecting money in her native town, said, "Here, my lassie, I'll gie ye a shilling for a kiss." The girl strikers at once grasped that there was "money in it," and there and then opened their moral campaign.

A WAR OFFICE STORY.

A highly distinguished general was much surprised and not a little annoyed at his entrance to the War Office being barred because he was not provided with a word of command, although he was perfectly well known and constantly called on high officials. He protested in measured terms, and with all the forcefulness of a pretty strong vocabulary, all to no purpose, for the word of command had been procured permitting him to cross the threshold of the War Office. And all this "pother," the *Gentleman* declares, because a week or two prior to a bold thief had walked into the War Office, stolen a typewriter, and walked off with it under his arm, no man saying him nay!

POWER OF ABSTINENCE.

While prolonged fasting at the present period is adopted more generally for the cure of indigestion, from the very earliest times it was practiced in connection with religious creeds. The power of abstinence under extreme religious fervour is indicated by a well-authenticated example. In the fifth century a remarkable class of ascetics grew up. The cost of these, Simon Stylites, retired from domestic life and built a pillar, the top of which was said to be but a yard in diameter. He reposed there, in the midst of his life, tradition says, he spent thirty-seven years, his neck locked up in an iron chain, his lips engaged in constant prayers, during the recitation of which he bent his body so that his forehead touched his feet. He is said to have frequently limited himself to one meal in a week, and during the forty days of Lent abstained entirely from food.

JACK HIDEHIRO AND HOW HE GOT HIS NAME.

The christening ceremony of the Aino baby born at the Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush was performed last month amid wide-spread interest. From the village of the Ainos a procession wound its way to "Fair Japan," where the naming ceremony took place. Three names had been suggested by the "best friends" of the child, namely, "Jack," "Hiro," and "Hidiro," which were combined to form "Jack-Hidiro." A combination of the first two names was also suggested. The names, in accordance with Aino custom, were thrown into a native bowl, and the youngest relative of the family picked one out, blithely declaring that it was the baby's name. It proved to be the combined one of "Jack-Hidiro." Unfortunately, the baby itself was too delicate to be brought out, and, whilst the "christening" was being performed, it was snugly ensconced, with its mother, in a quaint Aino hut.

INTERNATIONAL TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED.

The *Manchurian Daily News* contains the following account of a very serious affair which took place at Taolin on the 20th ult., falling on the Full Moon Festival:—

Thirteen Japanese residents all engaged in business, some being cereal-middlemen and others keeping pawnshops, patent-medicine stores, restaurants, &c., of Taolin, which is the seat of the Prefecture of Hailong and which has developed itself very rapidly during these few years, got together on that evening partly to decide upon what course to be taken in response to the demand of the Prefect made two days before of all the Japanese residents of Taolin to withdraw from the town, which is not open to the residence of foreigners, and to report the date of intended withdrawal, when fixed.

So far there was nothing to be complained about. But on the following day, the 20th, when the 13 Japanese waited on the Prefect to present their reply to the latter's demand, one of the party, who was dressed in Chinese fashion, was jumped upon without the slightest provocation by one of the Chinese officials, who paroled at him in the vilest of language and commanded him peremptorily to make himself scarce, as he was a Chinese.

The Chinese then flocked the Japanese by the queue, and disregarding the reasons raised by the other Japanese against the abuse of authority, rained blows upon the prostrate form, which offered no resistance. The sight of these indignities and cruelties to which the Japanese was subjected aroused his fellow-countrymen present and a general affray ensued.

The appearance of a Japanese carrying a Japanese sword staggered the Prefect, who then called in a force of soldiers and had all the Japanese overpowered and bound and threw them all into jail.

Two of the prisoners taken for the leaders were put in a separate cell each by himself. The other 11 were hurried promiscuously into a dark cell 5ft. by 9ft. Then a Chinese kept guard outside the door and twenty others were stationed inside. The prisoners were given twice a day food only fit for pigs and were denied all communication with the outside. The barbarity of the Chinese dogs of the law did not stop here. Not a single blanket was provided for bedding. At meals and while sleeping even, the ropes that bound the prisoners were never untied. Conversation among themselves was strictly forbidden.

Earthquake, the money, watches, &c., found on the persons of the prisoners were altogether over £5,000, were, according to the reports, which sound incredible, divided up among the officials concerned as a reward.

JAPANESE CONSULATE TAKING ACTION.

The news of these outrages reached the ears of the Japanese Consul, Toshiro, Toshiro. The latter dispatched post haste on the evening of the 20th a policeman, who covered on horseback a bad road of over 6 miles during the night and made the scene of trouble on the following morning.

The official messenger called at the Prefect's Yamen and demanded an explanation for the arrest and imprisonment of the Japanese. He was told that the Prefect had gone to Mukden in connection with the incident, that the Chinese authorities of Taolin had been instructed telegraphically to release the prisoners under no circumstances, but to wait for the arrival of an official of the Board of Foreign Interference, who was sent without delay, and that the Chinese interference was not in a position to make any statement on the subject.

The Tieling Consulate sent out early on the morning of the 21st, Wednesday, a chancellor with a detail of policemen.

This startling news of revolting abuse of authority on the part of the Chinese police, coming as it did in the wake of the formal protest lodged with the Viceroy by Consul General Koike, of Mukden, promises grave developments.

AFFRONT TO A JAPANESE ARMY OFFICER.

AT CHANGCHUN.

Col. Morita, of Changchun, who has been resident there since the termination of the late war, and who is known familiarly by sight by the Chinese population there, was driving out of the city gate on the 22nd, Thursday, when the Chinese driver was challenged by the sentry to produce his licence and was taken bodily into the Police Station in disregard of the Colonel's intervention.

The significant part of this incident was that it was evidently put up on purpose, and a deliberate affront to the Japanese officer.

STORIES OF SIR HARRY PARKES.

The *Jiji Shimpō* is publishing the reminiscences of Count Hayashi. In a recent instalment, translated by the *Japan Mail*, appear the following stories relating to Sir Harry Parkes when he was Minister at Tokyo.

I have said before that Sir Harry Parkes was much disliked by the Japanese as long as he was in Japan. Many stories are told of his arrogance, rudeness, and unbecoming behaviour amongst others, that he once threw a tumbler at Count Sawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The facts, however, of this story, as I heard them, are these. Sir Harry Parkes could read Chinese characters. One day he complained to Count Sawa that the Japanese were disposed to make light of the Queen of England and demanded that in future she should always be officially spoken of as *Kōtei* ("Emperor"), pointing out that the Japanese were disposed to regard her as a "Queen" as something inferior in rank to *Kōtei* or *Jōti*. Count Sawa replied that there were in Japan no phrases such as *Kōtei* "loyalty," *Onifukoku*, "restitution of the royal Government," which showed that it was frequently used as the equivalent of *Kōtei*. It was then that Sir Harry retorted that the Foreign Minister's view might be correct, but the Japanese popular mind, and that the distinction was popularly made, as for instance, in the words *shinno*, "Prince of the blood," and *shō-ō*, "a dependent King." He demanded therefore that if the Japanese could not bring themselves to speak of the Queen of England as *Kōtei*, they should use her English title and speak of her as "Queen."

"That can easily be done," replied Count Sawa, "but in that case you must not be surprised if the word 'Queen,' written with *Anna* becomes a popular name for the Empress of Russia." Count Sawa was merely joking, but the British Minister was very much offended. Seizing a tumbler off the table he dashed it on the ground. "A single word from a responsible minister," he said, "may often involve two nations in war. If England were to attack Japan with her fleet, Japan would be smashed to pieces like this tumbler." Count Sawa was much confused by this turn of the conversation, but he held out for the future the need and the wisdom of picking his words.

From that time it became customary for us to speak of the Sovereigns of all countries, irrespective of their titles or importance, as *Kōtei*. There was something humorous in the phrase the "Kōtei of Hawaii."

The British Minister once went to visit the Castle of Nagoya. The Governor of the Province, Mr. Iseki, had prepared a banquet,

EXPECTED BABY TO DIE OF ECZEMA

She was a Mass of Humour All Over When Three Months Old—Sat with Her Night and Day, Thinking the End Would Come at Any Minute—Skin Now Clear—Doctor Declares—

CURE BY CUTICURA TO BE A MIRACLE

"I use Cuticura Soap steadily for my baby's skin. She had the eczema when she was three months old. She was in an awful state all over her body. We never thought she would get over it. We were with her night and day for about a month, expecting every minute to see her skin break out. But Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap cured her. She is now a great deal better than when I used the first box. It seemed to soothe her and she slept. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and she was cured. She has the purest skin and is the fattest baby now I am glad to tell everybody about it. Mrs. John Ewan, 5, Victoria St., Inverurie, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1909."



Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method known of preserving, purifying, and softening the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, of preventing minor eruptions becoming chronic and of soothing and dispelling eczema, rashes, itching and chafings. Prices fall on distracted households when Cuticura enters.

CLEAR SKINS Through the Use of Cuticura.

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and awaited the arrival of the Minister, when he proposed that they should dine first and visit the Castle afterwards. The British Minister, however, replied that he had come to see the Castle and wanted to see that first. He could take his dinner at any time.

The Governor afterwards complained to me of Sir Harry's rudeness. "I don't think Sir Harry meant to be rude on this occasion. The local officials had been prejudiced against Englishmen whom they expected to be rude and overbearing, and consequently misinterpreted Sir Harry's words from the very start. It often fell to my lot to interpret for Sir Harry in his negotiations with officials of our Government. I never knew him to use harsh or impolite words, but he cross-questioned very sharply if he got vague and evasive answers. It was this that made him so unpopular with our people."

DARING SWINDLE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK DEFRAUDED.

ALLEGED FORGERY AT SOUBARAYA.

The *Java Mail* brings particulars of the recent bank fraud at Sourabaya, and the facts, as gleaned from exchanges, are somewhat sensational. It appears that, on September 14th, at about 2 p.m., a person resembling a Chinese Chinaman, short in stature, dressed in white, and carrying a small travelling bag, drove up to the bank in a dogcart. He alighted, walked into the building and presented a cheque to the head cashier, who it is stated, is a Chinaman.

The cashier, who is a Chinaman, was present at the time. The cheque purported to bear the signature of the firm of Mainz & Co., and was drawn in favour of a Mr. De Bond, or order, the sum being 53,000 guilders. It seems to have been the practice at the bank that, when a cheque was presented it was sent upstairs by means of a small lift to be scrutinized by the accountant, who, if satisfied initials it for payment. In this case, the cheque when presented to the cashier had already been initialed, and the cashier commenced paying over the money. It was not until the bearer of the cheque was somewhat nervous during the handing over of the notes. He asked for small amounts, and received at first notes of 100 and 200 guilders, until the amount reached 10,000 guilders. Then came notes of 50, 25 and 10 guilders to the amount of 9,000 guilders, followed by notes of 5 guilders aggregating 1,000 guilders. He then grabbed the 20,000 guilders, so far counted out, put the amount in his bag, and took his leave. Before he could do so, the cashier called out to him that he had still 33,000 guilders to receive, but the man excused himself by saying that he was in a hurry to deposit money in the Java Bank before the latter closed. He received the balance in notes, and disappeared in the dogcart. The alleged fraud was not discovered until an hour afterwards, when the cashier of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. In the course of conversation, it was mentioned that his firm had just drawn 53,000 guilders, upon which the cashier remarked that he knew nothing of it. He was then shown the cheque, and stated at once that the signature was a forgery, though a good one. The cashier hastened to see the head of the firm, who at once said that he had never given out the cheque. He immediately went to the bank, asked for the cheque, and found that the signature was forged. The bank official had also been forged, and further inquiry showed that the number on the cheque did not correspond with those in the cheque books of the firm. The police were sent for and an investigation followed. It was discovered that on the face of the cheque the name of the payee stood as De Bond, while on the back it was written De Bont. The police made every inquiry, but could not find the b-r-r-y; while the houses of the cashiers were searched, although to no purpose. The bank has offered a reward of 5,000 guilders for information leading to the recovery of the 53,000 guild

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NO PASSENGER TRAINS will Run TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 6th October, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 7th October, and SATURDAY, the 8th October.

The 2.30 P.M. TRAIN will leave KOWLOON FERRY STATION on SUNDAY, the 9th October, and SATURDAY, the 8th October.

For SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

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THE I.G.M. Steamship

"YORK" Capt. J. Bandermann, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 6th inst., at 10 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to Norddeutscher Lloyd, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

For SHANGHAI NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be countermanded by the undersigned.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon, on the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1910.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"POPPY PETALS,"

By D.E.C.

Author of "LUI SING,"

"The Flight of an Arrow," &c.

Price \$3.50.

THESE TALES are not the worn tissue of the writer's brain, but are veritable STUDIES FROM LIFE, from the author's large observation among the sort of people depicted. The book reveals undercurrents and conditions of life in the Far East little known to the ordinary reader.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910.

ORANGES

"WASHINGTON NAVAL"

30 Cents Per lb.

APPLES

"TASMANIAN STUBBERS"

20 Cents Per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

IN Accordance with Article 7 of the Rules of Constitution a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the City Hall, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 5.30 P.M., in order to reconsider the subscription for the Ball to be held on the 30th proximo.

P. S. JAMESON, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

"BEDFORD" RELIEF FUND.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. MAJ. GENERAL BROADWOOD, C.B., COMMODORE EYRES, R.N., AN ENTERTAINMENT

will be held at the CITY HALL, On SATURDAY, 15th, and MONDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

Seats may be booked at the ROBINSON PIANO Co., on and after MONDAY, 3rd October.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910.

G. R. HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH:

ENGINEERING SECTION: Building Construction and Drawing.

Field Surveying. Machine Drawing. Steam.

Mathematics. Mechanics.

Physics.

Commerce SECTION: English.

French. Chinese (Cantonese Colloquial).

Shorthand. Book-keeping.

Science SECTION: Chemistry (Theoretical).

Metallurgy. Physics.

Teachers' CLASS: English.

Kindergarten.

Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on MONDAY, TUESDAY, or WEDNESDAY next, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

E. RALPHS, Director.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

G. R. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. 822.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Tenders will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE until Noon of SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1910, for the Supply of

ASBESTOS WATER, BEDDING AND CLOTHING; BEERS, SPIRITS, WINES, etc., CHEMICALS, DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and

SUNDRIES; FURNITURE, etc.; MILK, etc.; PROVISIONS; SUNDRIES and WASHING; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 9) required locally, by the Department, for the period of one year, from the 1st of January next inclusive.

For form of Tender apply at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

All other information may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER at the CIVIL HOSPITAL.

J. M. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer, Medical Department.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1910.

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) and Cents Twenty-five (25) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the 1st October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificate may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.

For the Board of Directors.

T. F. HOUGH, Chairman.

Hongkong General Finance Committee.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

DON'T DELAY CALLING!

JUST UNPACKED, a New Stock of the Latest Fashionable Goods.

Now Showing at Hoosain-Ali's Show Windows.

Hoosain-Ali & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Vaux Road.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910.

Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1910.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Registered Office of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SEUNG EXCHANGE AND TRADING Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), has been This Day REMOVED from No. 64, Bonham Strand West to Nos. 62 and 63, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST (First Floor).

Dated this 30th day of September, 1910.

LAU CHU PAK, Official Liquidator.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to No. 8, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd floor (corner of Ice House St.).

WEASER & RAYEN, Architects and Surveyors.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

I HAVE This Day REMOVED my Office to No. 8, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL (Corner of Ice House Street), Top Floor.

J. HENNESSY SETH, Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

SIEN TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 388G. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL-SHEDS Co., Ltd., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mine Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch.

Telegrams: "Labur Labuan."

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA COAL, MUTABE, KOJO, NAMAZATA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMIMADAI, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDA, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KASABU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable address for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A.I. ABC 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENTS: YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq. OMIYANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedler Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1910.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

TO LET.

MODERATE RENTAL.

HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.

Apply to—ARABATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road, Central, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910.

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each flat.

Apply to—J. HENNESSY SETH, No. 4, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

TO LET.

NO. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, 1 HOUSE in Balises Terrace.

OFFICE in BRACONFIELD ARCADE, No. 9, BEACONFIELD ARCADE (Shop).

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, MOUNT KELLET, Furnished, for 7 months from 1st November, 1910.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

WANTED—A Small Furnished House, 4 to 6 Rooms, for a few months from about November, 1910, about Robinson Road level for choice.

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," 153, WANCHAI ROAD, TEN ROOMS. Good View of Harbour.

Apply to—ARABATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1910.

TO LET.

NO. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

Nos. 1 and 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

Also New European Flats, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply to—G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGIS

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT

NICOLA

AND HIS ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMPANY OF SENSATIONAL MYSTIFIERS.

POSITIVELY THE GREATEST SHOW OF ITS KIND EXTANT.

GUARANTEED TO BE THE BIGGEST AND BEST MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT HONGKONG HAS EVER SEEN.

A POSITIVE SENSATION.

CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN IN THIS AGE.

PRICES . . . \$1, \$2, AND \$3.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co.

NOTE—On account of future engagements, this Company positively must leave Hongkong Tuesday, making their engagement only 4 Nights instead of One Week, as previously advertised.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GILY & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [385]

TRY

WEISMANN'S COFFEE

ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR PREMISES DAILY.

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

[846]

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:—

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ, ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PRIMO FILM and PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and ACCESSORIES.

At MODERATE PRICES. DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

[910]

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD AND COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong. No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. SUTOR.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the sitting of the Court. The President mentioned that there had appeared some photographs in the papers which had obviously been taken inside the fort. At the opening of the court-martial no said Press photographs were allowed. The President said that the photographs could be taken inside Tysevanth Fort. That warning had not been heeded, because at least three photographs had been taken. He would remind photographers that under the provisions of the Military Secrets Act they were liable to criminal proceedings for taking photographs inside the fort.

Lieutenant Sutor, addressing the Court, said before going into the question of his defence he wished that the question which had been raised with regard to his early military life was completely cleared up. He desired this because there was a prospect that he might have to throw himself on the labour market and he might be seriously prejudiced in regard to getting employment if there was any doubt as to whether at any time there was a foundation for the statement that he had even temporarily come off his head. He would wish, therefore, to call the medical officer who had been in daily attendance on him since his arrest. He would also like to call his personal servant and some of the officers who had served with him in Tysevanth.

The President said there would be no objection to this being done. Colonel MacMahon, Gunner H. Harris (the accused's servant), and Surgeon-Lieutenant Blandy, R.A.M.S. (T.), all agreed in stating that Lieutenant Sutor had never shown any trace or symptom of insanity. The medical officer said very emphatically that there never was at any time the smallest foundation for suggesting that the accused officer had in the least degree lost his mental balance. He had also agreed into the accused's family history, and there was no trace of insanity to be found in it.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Lieutenant Sutor then proceeded to make his final address in his defence. He said he wished first to direct the attention of the Court to the fact that he had joined the Army under somewhat unusual conditions. He was older than most officers, and had had considerable experience of life when he obtained his commission. In the first place, he had graduated at a University, and had had a good legal training. In addition, he had acted for some little time as headmaster of a school. He mentioned these personal facts so as to enable the Court to realise that his point of view on military affairs had been somewhat unique. He hoped this would to some extent at least explain the attitude he had found it necessary to take up with regard to the present Army system. Previous to entering the Army he knew nothing of the conditions of his future military life. He was informed that the artillery was the most dangerous branch of the service, and he was a good deal terrified at the idea of getting a big shell in the stomach. At that time he was suffering somewhat from a weak stomach. He had no private means, and joined the Army with the intention of making a career for himself. When he joined he found there was absolutely nothing for him to do. His work occupied him for about thirty minutes each day, even that small amount, so far from being a concentrated course, was absolutely futile and insane. It consisted in signing papers which he did not understand, and which nobody else understood. He enjoyed it very much, but his enjoyment, keen and intense as it was, did not blind him to the absurdity of it.

The first day he joined his captain took him to his rooms, and showed him the (captain's) gold lace, all carefully wrapped up in his work paper. By half-past ten in the morning his work for the day was completed, and in the afternoon he was left entirely to his own resources; not a single soul was to be seen anywhere, and he added, "I did not know what the devil to do with myself."

Secretaries of War had not yet begun to deliver speeches on the magnificent reforms which they had introduced into the Army, otherwise he might have spent the afternoons in reading them.

A COMFORTABLE LIFE.

The ten years he had served confirmed and strengthened the impression he had received on the day he joined the British Army. He was often tempted to say so, but he was mighty comfortable; the life was infinitely pleasant, and he knew that his forces would be arrayed against him if he did not. Besides, he had his own interests to consider. He soon gave up the idea of getting on when he saw that getting on was a mere matter of the flight of time. Although he did less than he ought to have done, other officers impressed him as doing a great deal more than they need have done. The whole system presented great opportunities for learning nothing and forgetting everything.

He did not suggest that officers elected as a matter of personal choice to forget everything. On the contrary, he was impressed by their desire to remember everything and forget nothing. But the system was not conducive to the acquisition of military knowledge, or to the performance of duties which required military knowledge. The system relied entirely on officers joining completely equipped in a military sense, but it did nothing to help them to retain their efficiency or to attain to a higher standard. Many officers maintained their efficiency and even improved it, but not because their conditions of service required them to do it. Efficiency in the Army appeared to him to be more or less a personal matter, and to be left entirely to the personal efficiency of the officers. After two years' service at home he was sent abroad, and served for nearly eight years continuously in different parts of the world. Things were better and happier abroad than at home except when inspectors-general came to inspect them, or other inspectors came to reduce the defences. There had been some comment on what he had said the previous day about generals doing things, which the rank and file would not do. He referred to that because it was a matter of universal comment in the service that these things ought not to be done: men allowing themselves to be left entirely to the secretaries of War and people of that kind. Men in high positions in the Army could be found to do dirty work that the rank and file would not do. The result was that there was not a single garrison in our possession which did not represent a scandalous state of inefficiency.

The defence of the Tyne, to which he referred in his pamphlet, was no better and no worse than those at the other stations where he had served. What was possible there was possible everywhere. The difficulty was that no officer who found it his duty to expose this condition of affairs had the right to demand to be tried by court-martial, in order to test whether he or his superiors were to blame. If such a right existed, few of the men in the commissioned ranks, who were strongly of opinion, had the courage to avail themselves of the privilege.

A GOVERNOR'S VEGETABLES.

When he was in Malta the great Governor there, sent to represent the mighty British Empire because of his wonderful career in South Africa—what did he do? Well, he did not

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MESSRS. J. KITCHEN & SONS, LIMITED, of No. 10, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Candle and Soap Manufacturers, have on the 4th day of August, 1910, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:—



in the name of J. KITCHEN & SONS, LIMITED, of No. 10, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants in respect of SOAP in Class 47 since before 1878. A facsimile of the above Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks of Hongkong and also at the Office of the Undersecretary. Dated 6th September, 1910.

[1030]

take in lodgers, but he made a little by selling the vegetables out of his back garden. He would really have admired the Governor for that, if he had only had the courage to go round with any sort of himself. Well, after eight years abroad, he returned home, to find that things were in a worse condition than ever with the Army system. A military hypocrisy had arisen, no doubt in response to a strenuous demand for it. Officers were engaged in organising military pageants, and soldiers were being taught to sing odes of peace, but no better facilities existed for attaining efficiency than had existed ten years before. In old days, twenty or thirty years ago, men came into the Army with some efficiency, but under Mr. Haldane's last reform men came into the Army without any efficiency, but with a kind of educational test whatever—men who were not efficient at present, and who would have no opportunity, so far as the Army system is concerned, of ever being efficient.

The men responsible for the Army system took about the same interest in the efforts of officers to become efficient as they took in the efforts of Territorials to become efficient in peace; that was to say, they looked upon both with complete and absolute indifference and offered no facilities to either. The prospect was that British Regular troops would be as badly led during peace as Mr. Haldane was as much at sea with his land forces as Mr. McKenna was on land with his naval forces. Ever since it was discovered during the South African War that the builders of our military house were not utilising their bricks and bricklayers to the best possible advantage, military jerry-builders had been perambulating the country asking for more bricks and more bricklayers, though, thank God, one or two of them had recently been sent away to announce the death of King Edward VII.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

He wished to mention one little personal matter. Previous to entering the Army he had a special training as an instructor, having gone through a course of training as an instructor at a Scottish University. His services as an instructor might have been of some value in the Army, but he found very early that his personal interest lay in the direction of not attempting any alteration or modification of the instructional methods which exist in the service. His sole pleasure in this direction had consisted in hearing about the marvellous improvements in the Army inaugurated by the most marvellous War Minister who had ever been inflicted on a long-suffering country. But nevertheless he thought great improvements might be made in the methods of instruction employed in the Army. For instance, in the field artillery a very simple instrument called a director was used for measuring angles. It was really a very simple and could be used by anybody. But he decided that intelligent use to understand the use of the director after listening to the explanation and instructions of any sergeant-instructor. It then became a very complicated instrument indeed, and no wonder it took six months to learn how to use it. (Colonel Brown, B.H.A., a member of the Court, laughed heartily at this description of the director.)

Continuing, Lieutenant Sutor referred to Army discipline, and said that for ten years he had been perfectly subordinate and respectful to his superior officers. It was a very painful duty which he was compelled to speak about a system with which men were connected for whom he had the highest and most intense respect. There was no personal animosity in anything he had said with regard to the Army system, but when the commissioned ranks were concerned discipline seemed to go off at a tangent. There was something wrong when it was made impossible for an officer to have things which he believed to be wrong inquired into, but if he wrote nine volumes he could not give any fair idea of what his point of view on the Army system really was.

The accused was proceeding to refer to an incident in which Admiral Lord Charles Bessford and Admiral Sir Percy Scott were concerned, when the President said it would be better not to go into personalities.

A PLEA FOR PERSONALITIES.

Lieutenant Sutor said he thought it would be well if people went more into personalities. An extraordinary state of civilisation had been attained at that point, and it would be much better if things were said openly for which there were good grounds, and it was for the public interest. The avoidance of personalities in these days was carried too far. It was always possible for every country to support a few liars. In the matter of politics there was always the necessary number, but it was a terrible thing if in a nation of 40,000,000 of people there was nobody who was not afraid to say that there were liars. That was a national calamity. It might be said that in speaking of the matter with which he had dealt he was merely seeking notoriety, trying to be a sort of rival with Crippen for the public attention. There was nothing of that sort in his mind. He had done what he had done quite regardless of public opinion or any other opinion. He had done what he believed to be his duty, because it was his duty, and for no other reason. People nowadays were dying to be deceived. They wished to be told that the present prosperity and happiness would go on for eternity. He wished it could, but it could not, and it was time that somebody said so. In this country, which was called a Christian country, people demanded proof, even of the Almighty, and that he should come down from heaven, and show Himself to them.

There were only two people in this country who never asked proof of anything. One was the Secretary for War, and the other was the First Lord of the Admiralty. It might be that our system was in favour neither of Kitchener, nor young ones, nor old ones. He himself would be in favour of giving the young fellows a chance. He had seen young men all over the world who, if they got a chance, would be able to cope with anything that had ever been done by those who had gone before them; but our system did not give them a chance. He had referred yesterday to the village banker running the Territorial. He did not mean that in any derogatory

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE 1909.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

sense. His point was that he did not think that because a man was a lord, or was not, or had some industrial foundation, he had any more right to lead British soldiers than the village banker because he was a banker. Between the two, he would himself prefer the lord, but the one test for its leader should be that he was efficient. But that was not the line followed in this country.

THE THIRTY MILLIONS.

Then, with regard to the thirty millions a year. He could not say much about that because he had not seen very much of it, but he believed there was some prospect of getting more. The War Secretary had said the officers had his sympathy with regard to that matter. That was a painful thing. He did not mean about the money; he would be willing to consider the part of it favourably, but he was sorry to see British officers humiliated by being told that they had the sympathy of the British War Minister. He (Lieutenant Sutor) had been told he was not a serious man. Well, he had spoken seriously now, and the only hope he had in his heart was that what he had said and done would do something to prevent other people from suffering in the same way as he had suffered. When he published his pamphlet he took a big leap. He had no private means, and he had a wife and family, but he had brought out what he wished to bring out. He had got a hearing, not perhaps a full hearing, but at least one such as was not given to every officer. It might have been possible for the Army Council to ignore the pamphlet altogether. He thought the Army Council wished to ignore it. When it was first published, he sent copies to the Army Council and they took no notice, and it did not seem to have any effect at all. Then he wrote something about it himself, and sent it to a London newspaper. The editor put it in with flaring headlines, and then the Army Council had to take notice. It had taken a great deal of trouble on his part to bring the court-martial together. Technically, he was the accused and the court were technically his judges, but when all was considered, he thought the boot was on the other leg. That was all he had got to say.

A number of officers, including Colonel MacMahon, R.G.A., Major Morris, R.G.A., Captain Wahl, R.G.A., Captain Robertson, R.A., and Lieutenant Percival, R.G.A., were called to testify to the character of the accused. All of them agreed in saying that he was an excellent officer, a good instructor, and always ready and prompt in his obedience to the orders of his superiors.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S SUMMING UP.

The Judge-Advocate (Major Buckley) briefly summed up the case, setting out the points upon which the Court had to decide. There was, he said, evidence bearing directly on the charge with regard to publishing without authority a pamphlet in which views were expressed on military subjects. There was also evidence bearing directly on the charge with regard to grievances real or supposed of the accused. Those grievances were (a) with regard to his salary; (b) with regard to the terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry; (c) grievances with regard to the cancellation of his appointment as adjutant; and (d) a grievance that it was the duty of the superior officers of the accused in the Northern Command rather than himself to take the initiative when his honour was in question. The accused had wished to show that he was justified in writing the pamphlet by the circumstances attending his grievances, and also by his ten years' experience in the Army, and by the truth of the statements contained in his pamphlet. The Court had ruled out evidence as to the truth or falsehood of the statements. The Court would consider whether the grievances complained of were the reasons which induced or caused the accused to write the pamphlet and whether these grievances supplied grounds for establishing extenuating circumstances, and, if so, whether these extenuating circumstances amounted to a justification for the contravention of paragraph 453 of the King's Regulations.

The room was then cleared while the members of the Court deliberated as to their finding.

When the public were re-admitted, Captain Robertson was called to state the accused's military record. He stated that the accused, Lieutenant Allan John Sutor, of the 47th Company, R.G.A., was the person referred to in the charge. He had never previously been convicted of any offence. He had been thirty-six days in military custody awaiting trial on the charge preferred against him. His age was 35 years and 36 days, and he had served ten years and 101 days in the Army. The accused possessed no military decorations or reward, and his Army and regimental rank was that of Lieutenant.

The putting in of this record completed the proceedings. [We have published telegraphic news of the decision. The Court recommended that the Lieutenant be dismissed the service, but the King by the advice of the Secretary of State for War, reduced the sentence to a reprimand.]

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO., REGISTER

October 6th.

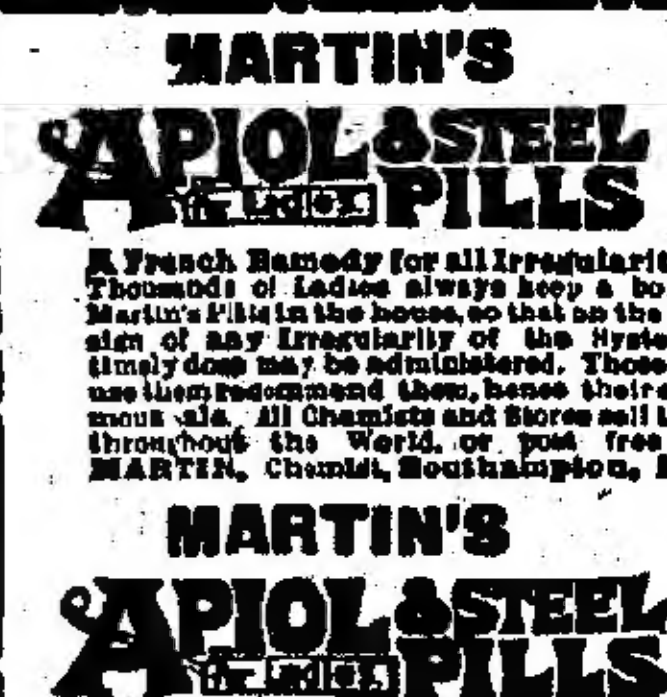
Barometer 9 A.M. 29.97	Therm. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 72
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.94	Therm. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M. 72
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.91	Therm. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M. 72
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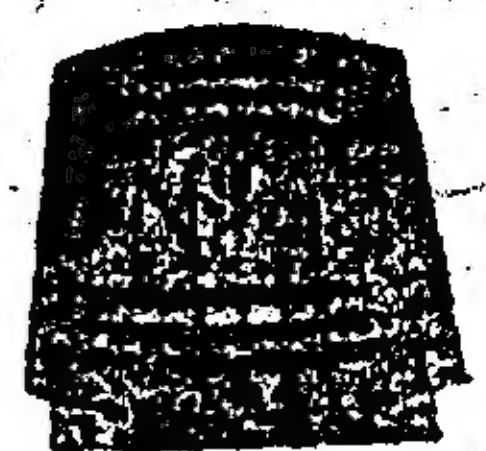
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Hongkong, 4th October, 1910. [1148]

CHINESE JURISTS' VISIT.

INTEREST IN POLICE-COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Under these headings a London paper gives the following:—
Five Chinese jurists have arrived in London to spend a fortnight on their way to the International Prison Congress in America, investigating English legal and criminal methods.

They visited the Law Courts, the Old Bailey, Bow-street, and Scotland-yard, under the guidance of an English-speaking attaché from the Legation and Chief Detective Inspector Collins, of Scotland-yard.

They are the Hon. Chien Hsu (Attorney-General of Peking), Mr. Justice Shih Ying Hsu, Mr. Chi Chang Shen, Mr. Y. T. Wang, and Mr. Wen Chwang Lo.

They gave an *Express* representative last night some of their impressions of English customs.

"We were greatly impressed," said the Hon. Chien Hsu, "by your police court at Bow-street. Here we were struck particularly by the advocates and the swift and calm deliberation with which the magistrate decided the cases before him."

"In China," continued the Attorney-General, "we have a public prosecutor, but in a sense he acts for both sides. You see, though we have lawyers, yet we have no advocates, or, as you say, counsel, so that if a person on trial is dissatisfied with the verdict he appeals to the Public Prosecutor, who orders the case to be re-heard before a superior court. Anyone on trial has the power to appeal to the Public Prosecutor three times to that a case may go before four courts, the verdict of the fourth, or supreme court being final."

"Your advocates interested us immensely. Up to the present we have had nothing of this sort in China, but the system is to be introduced into our courts next year. I think it a great advantage that anyone on trial should have the benefit of one who has a knowledge of the law, and is able to plead in court."

The visitors were disappointed that the Law Courts were not sitting, but they were keenly interested in the arrangements for the administration of justice.

They spent some time in the Old Bailey during the hearing of a case, and eagerly inquired into Newgate Prison. They were obviously disappointed that none of the historic spots remained.

They watched the stream of traffic across Oxford-bridge, and were amazed at the ease with which the police regulated it.

They will visit Wormwood Scrubs Prison to-day, and before they leave for New York on September 25th they will make a tour of reformatory prisons and homes, including Borstal.

ARMED CHINESE CROSS THE MERSEY AND ATTACK A HOUSE.

A serious disturbance took place on the 13th ult. in the Chinese quarter at Birkenhead. A Chinaman who demanded some money from the keeper of a boarding-house, and was refused, went to Liverpool and, informing his companions of the matter, returned to Birkenhead with twenty of them armed with pistols and bars of iron. Two windows in the house were broken and the invaders tried to force a passage into the premises. A great crowd of people collected, and the police, after succeeding in quelling the Chinese, who displayed much hostility, induced them to go back to Liverpool.

A SOCIETY TRAGEDY.

GERMAN LOVE DRAMA.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—In the pleasant suburb of Schoenberg a sad tragedy has just been enacted. Here in the Tegernstrasse have lived for many years past the Baron von Cramer and his wife, both of them in their sixty-second year. Coming from a noble old family whose sons and daughters have been distinguished servants of the State, they enjoyed a high position in Berlin society, and during all the long years which have elapsed since their marriage took place they have remained a loving and devoted couple.

Recently the Baroness fell ill, and a week or so ago her physicians relinquished all hope of her recovery, and told Baron von Cramer that his wife might die at any moment. The Baron took the matter very much to heart, and drooped and pined, notwithstanding all the efforts of their only daughter and innumerable friends to comfort him. He said that if his wife died he had no more wish to live.

Day by day and night by night he sat by her bedside and watched the life slowly ebbing away from the one he loved so dear. Then he came to a sudden resolve. In life they had been united, and to death they should go together. Long and passionately he pleaded with his dying wife for her sanction of a deed of self-destruction, and eventually she gave way. On Wednesday evening one of the occupants of a flat in the same building noticed a small of gas which he thought proceeded from the Baron's dwelling. He knocked at the door and found the door open, and he entered the room, where he found the Baron and Baroness lying together upon a bench, clasped in each other's arms, and suffocated by the fumes of gas escaping from the burners in the room. On their faces, even in death, a smile played, showing with what courage they had determined to face their plunge into the Great Unknown, dying gladly together for the sake of their great love.

A letter to their only daughter explained the reason for their deed of self-destruction.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 5th at 12.05 p.m. The barometer has fallen slightly on the S. coast of China and risen a little in the Philippines.
There are some indications of the existence of a depression over the middle part of the China Sea.
An area of low pressure is moving Eastwards to the North of Japan.
Pressure remains high over China to the North of the Yangtze valley.
Strong N.E. wind may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: (N.E. winds, fresh or strong; fair.)

Fernando Channel: (Same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lemaoc: (Same as No. 1.)

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: (Same as No. 1.)

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st October.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

Below overflow. Above overflow.

Tyiam 12 ft. 5 1/2 in. 2 ft. 6 in.

Tyiam Hyewash 20 ft. 3 1/2 in. 2 ft. 6 in.

Below overflow.

Tyiam Intermediate 2 ft. 2 in. 2 ft. 6 in.

Pokfulum 1 ft. 9 1/2 in. 1 ft. 10 in.

Below overflow.

Wong-mai-chung 23 ft. 9 1/2 in. 1 ft. 4 in.

STORAGE GALLONS.

1909. 1910.

Tyiam 287,255,000 407,700,000

Tyiam Hyewash 2,564,000 2,530,000

Tyiam Intermediate 208,406,000 240,370,000

Pokfulum 69,950,000 70,040,000

Wong-mai-chung 7,354,000 32,287,000

Total 575,529,000 745,998,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

1909. 1910.

Consumption 131,591,000 155,134,000 gallons

Estimated population 209,160 210,960

Consumption per head per day 20.7 24.5 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main Districts during September, 1910. Constant supply in all districts during September, 1910.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

Below overflow. Below overflow.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir 11 ft. 10 in. 8 ft. 0 in.

STORAGE GALLONS.

1909. 1910.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir 240,417,000 274,200,000

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

1909. 1910.

Consumption 24,890,000 24,440,000 gallons

Estimated population 89,300 94,100

Consumption per head per day 9.3 8.7 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Manchester* sailed from Keel on the 5th instant morning, and is due at this port to-morrow at daylight.

The H.A. Liner str. *Badenia* left Shanghai on the 4th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Goeben*, which left here on the 7th ultimo, at 1 p.m., arrived at Genoa on the 4th instant, at 8 a.m.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	ENTER.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 12th inst.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSATE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NORSE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
COPENHAGEN	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BELOARVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst.
HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BADENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ALBION	Ger. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th inst.
MASSILLON, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Rehde	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th Nov.
MASSILLON, LONDON & ANTWERP	GARMANVORSHIRE	Ger. str.	—	Grogan	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 17th inst.
MARSHALLS, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	YARBA	Fre. str.	—	Ristorcelli	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th inst. at 1 p.m.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Doist	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Takada	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th inst. at D'light
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LARSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kniebel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at D'light
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TANNO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Nov. at D'light
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Raich	SANDER, WIEBER & Co.	On 26th inst. p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	INDRAVELLI	Aus. str.	—	—	SHERMAN, TOMES & Co.	About 21st inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	W. Gray Williams	DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., VANCOUVER, & SEATTLE, &c.	KURUMICHI	Brit. str.	—	O. B. McGill	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 13th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th inst. at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Nov. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via JAPAN	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sat	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Nov. at Noon
GALLAO, ILOILO, &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	BOYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	COLENZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Raepgraver	MELCHERS & Co.	On 8th inst. at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th Nov. at Noon
YOKOHAMA, &c., KOBÉ	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Jap. str.	—	E. Iscoe	MELCHERS & Co.	About 18th inst.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. L. Sommers	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon
JAPAN	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	PAOTING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kenzie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	YORCK	Ger. str.	—	J. Randermaun	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	DUMBERA	Fre. str.	—	Robust	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th inst. p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	BUNDS MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Yamano	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ARMENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	A. Harris	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ANKUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PERING	Swed. str.	—	—	OLDF W & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	ROCKBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TIEN-TSIN	Dan. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	DAIGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Mureyama	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 9th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Pasmors	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 9th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 11th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 14th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Jameson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHERMAN, TOMES & Co.	On 8th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Osterbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	B. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	A. Harris	SHERMAN, TOMES & Co.	On 15th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Paine	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	Weigall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	F. Kemball	MELCHERS & Co.	End of Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	Belisto	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 12th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	Fred. Pyle	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lutz	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	—	A. Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

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KINDS OF FUEL.

SUCTION

AND

PRESSURE SYSTEMS.

AMMONIA RECOVERY

PLANTS, &c.

HAVE ALREADY MANUFACTURED CLOSE UPON 70,000 ENGINES.

SEVERAL OF THESE ENGINES CAN BE SEEN NOW AT WORK IN THE COLONY.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	BORNEO	About 9th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. S. Hall	Oct.	
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 13th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. H. Powell	Oct.	
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE	Noon, 15th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Oct.	
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE	About 19th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. G. Phillips	Oct.	

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 6th Oct. 3 P.M.
TSINGTAI & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Oct. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 7th Oct. 10 A.M.
ILLOILO & CEBU	"SUNGKANG"	On 8th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 9th Oct. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"PAOTING"	On 11th Oct. 4 P.M.
ILLOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 13th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Oct. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 245 SINGLE and 380 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. 10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 7th Oct. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 8th Oct. Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Monday, 10th Oct. Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 14th Oct. 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	"MAUSANG"	Sunday, 16th Oct. 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 28th Oct. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Davao, Singapore, Two Weeks, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. E. 40. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER. 14

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 20th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On 6th December.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS. 16

Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 7th Oct. at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 11th Oct. at 11 A.M.
"HAIRANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 14th Oct. at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

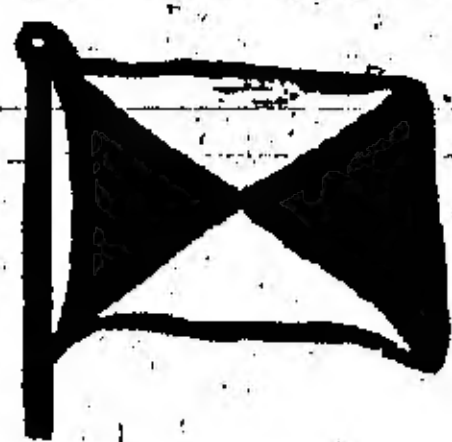
(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIMUN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 9th Oct. at 11 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at 11 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier). For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LIPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th October 1910.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
BUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 8th Oct. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 15th Oct. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. 12

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	For HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARMENIA ... 5th Oct.	S.S. AMBRIA ... 6th Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 21st Oct.	For HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SUEVIA ... 4th Nov.	S.S. BADENIA ... 8th Oct.
S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 17th Nov.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA ... 18th Nov.	S.S. ALESIA ... 13th Oct.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 1st Dec.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRISGAVIA ... 15th Dec.	S.S. C. FRED. LAIBISZ 23rd Oct.
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 30th Dec.	For ROTTERDAM, HAVRE & ANTWERP:
	S.S. BELGEVIA ... 31st Oct.
	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARMENIA ... 9th Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th October 1910.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 tons gross	Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	About Mid. Feb. 19

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong 1st September, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SHANGHAI, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	IYO MARU Capt. R. Takada, 7,000		WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser, 9,000		WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct. at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen, 8,000		WEDNESDAY, 9th Nov. at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Hordahl, 7,000		SATURDAY, 5th Nov. from Kobe.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara, 7,000		TUESDAY, 11th Oct. at Noon.
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato, 7,000		TUESDAY, 8th Nov. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000		FRIDAY, 28th Oct. at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000		FRIDAY, 25th Nov. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler, 6,000		WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BINGO MARU Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, 8,000		WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, 9,000		THURSDAY, 13th Oct. at 5 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne, 6,000		TUESDAY, 18th October.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Oct.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S Y 550.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " 2nd Class S Y 360.00
HIRANO	5000	23rd "	" " 1st Class S Y 540.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " 2nd Class S Y 330.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	" " 1st Class S Y 540.00
AKI	7000	10th May	" " 2nd Class S Y 330.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " 1st Class S Y 540.00

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	23rd Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:
INABA	7000	28th Mar.	1st Class S \$230
TAMBA	7000	25th April	2nd Class S \$21
AWA	7000	23rd May	To London via New York:
			1st Class S \$260
			2nd Class S \$259

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. 13-125

Hongkong, 7th September, 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Nov. at Noon.
	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. S. Yamane	FRIDAY, 7th Oct. at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 9th Oct. at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct. at 10 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The NISSSEN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS for the OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS of 1910, and the ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. Japan Office:—32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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CHILDREN OF THE CATHAY, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. Halcombe ... 3.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half yearly vol., bound ... 7.50
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